

Current Technologies (July 7, doc 6514284570) says that BPL emissions are low and should not add or conduct, but they also admit a lack of standards for measurement, so it's unclear on what they base the claim. They also suggest that since many of the BPL units will be high on poles limiting the potential for interference. However note that services like ham radio make extensive use of high gain antennas also mounted on tall poles, and in an urban environment, not far from power poles.

Electric Broadband's filing (July 7, doc 6514284566) talks about setting receiver standards to limit susceptibility to BPL signals in addition to transmitter controls. I remind the commission that many ham transceivers already employ state of the art receivers with narrow bandwidth with steep skirts (e.g. crystal and DSP filters) that heavily attenuate out-of-band signals, and amateurs often listen signals close to the noise floor. If BPL were to significantly generate broadband noise, there is little more that could be done to separate new in-band noise from desired signals.

I was encouraged by the willingness of some in industry to consider the kind of spectral notching that the Home Powerline alliance has used to mitigate interference to ham and other services. I would encourage the Commission to enjoin BPL to similar measures to protect ham and other HF/VHF services.